

TROTSKY'S SHORT VISION

TROTSKY, FOREIGN minister for the Bolsheviki, finds President Wilson's peace propoganda impeccable, judged by the tenets of Trotsky's own philosophy.

The statement about Germany is correct, but the statement about Wilson is entirely unproved, and the evidence points the other way.

Trotsky sees clearly that the United States has no land hunger. He appreciates as well as anybody, that land hunger is the appetite of a government controlling densely settled populations.

But if America has no land hunger, she has no direct, selfish motive for desiring conquest of territory, and will naturally throw her weight into the scale for a peace without conquest.

Mr. Trotsky believes that the aim of Mr. Wilson is trade imperialism, that he has a concept of control of the markets of the world by American industry.

This was the concept during the period when Mr. Hanna typified American political ideals. But is not the concept at the present time. The United States desires trade brotherhood, and not trade imperialism.

The war has of necessity brought into being a sort of United States of the world, in which the Allies share a common trade, a common pocketbook and a common peril.

Trotsky will fall short of statesmanship of the highest type in just the degree that he retains the suspicions engendered in the minds of those who fight the fight of the under dog.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S UNWISDOM

SENATOR HITCHCOCK, addressing the senate in favor of a special war cabinet of three persons, failed to be convincing in his argument, today.

Secretary Baker, as a man is in a position to know what has been done and what probably can be done, tells how many Americans are in France; tells how many the government expects to put there within a year.

Yet Senator Hitchcock admits that the war preparation has been "great and creditable." By what process of reasoning he concludes that three men unknown, who might be selected from the body of the people by the president, would do better work than the government has done and is doing, is not at all clear.

Senator Hitchcock cannot make himself clear to this point. His activities are too plainly based upon a political propoganda. He is not as much interested in war victories as in political victories.

The attempt to weaken the government through the activities of partisan politics has this danger at this time. Every country in the world is in ferment. The ties that bind groups of men together are strained.

It might be comparatively easy to destroy the prestige of Washington, and not an impossible task to cripple the influence and the authority of the president, but this task done it might be difficult indeed to prevent conditions such as are unfortunately too common in Europe.

COLORADO AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE

SOMEbody SUGGESTED that Colorado was tired of woman suffrage. Somebody else asked the judges of the Colorado Supreme Court, and those gentlemen promptly sent a telegram, which was received by the Senate of the United States, affirming the confidence of Colorado in votes for women.

Of course very little was settled by the telegram of the judges. They merely gave their opinions. Their opinions would probably be biased in favor of the existing condition.

Before a state has votes for women the whole body of those who hold public office are apt to be opposed. They hold office under conditions as they are. After women vote, those who hold public office favor women voting.

The best evidence that Colorado favors equal suffrage is the fact that Colorado has had it for 24 years.

There is only one way of knowing when a state is really dissatisfied with an institution. When the state changes it. The state is the organism through which the people express their will. The dissatisfaction of the state can be expressed only in a change of policy.

Newspapers are among the greatest offenders in this loose form of speech, which accepts the dictum of a few persons, as representative of the will of the state.

Very often an editor will read what some other editor says about something in that editor's state, and instead of saying "editor so and so is dissatisfied," says, "the state is dissatisfied."

Colorado is satisfied with woman suffrage, not because her judges say so, but because she retains the institution.

BOLSHEVIKI PROPAGANDA

WHEN THE French revolution gave birth to the French nation, the people of Europe, except in England, were a group without national spirit and without civic rights.

The Bolsheviki revolution is strikingly like the French revolution. It was directed against a despotism that was own brother to the French system prevailing in the time of Louis Fourteenth.

The French revolution was, however, largely conducted by the middle class, merchants, lawyers, doctors and the like, in-

telligent people of small means, but reasonably prosperous. The Russian revolution is a working class revolution, which became possible because of the greater diffusion of education.

It may turn out in the end that the Bolsheviki revolution is more dangerous to the power of the German despots than the Russian army was.

Allowing for false reports and deceptions of various kinds, it is undeniably true that the Bolsheviki spirit is spreading among the working classes of Europe, and especially among the working classes of the Central Powers, who live under a more archaic form of government than the workers of England and France do.

The Kaiser hasn't felt safe since the Bolsheviki demonstrated to Europe that a army raised from the body of the people may refuse to turn its guns against the people.

The Kaiser knows that his own soldiers may at any moment refuse to carry on. When they do, the day of the Hohenzollern is done.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

GERMAN PROPAGANDA is cunning, and it is industrious. But it will have less weight in America than in any European land, except perhaps Great Britain. In America are a people all of whom are fairly well educated.

The American habit of criticising freely those who hold office has not been altogether a weakness, for the American people have thereby formed the habit of making allowance for partisan declarations, and they by no means repudiate a public servant because of the statements of some dissatisfied element, such as an opposite political party.

Secretary Baker says this morning that the Allies have a numerical preponderance in France, even though the Central powers have been reinforced from the Russian front. Also the Allies have a preponderance of artillery.

Secretary Baker says that stories to the contrary have mainly come from German sources. So have many other stories; most of the frightfulness stories, for instance. Part of the German method of appealing to the minds of their foes consists in spreading tales of all sorts. One day will come a tale that American soldiers are dying like flies in American camps.

But upon the ears of the people of the United States, accustomed to reserving judgment, and always thinking for themselves, such propoganda falls, merely as material to be weighed, considered and rejected.

WAR RALLIES

EVERY TOWN in Fairfield county will soon have its war rally. Some towns will have several. There will be speakers, to explain the war, and its issues. Congregational singing will be a feature of these meetings.

It is natural to desire to sing. But the mere desire to do a thing is not in itself sufficient to warrant giving the task to a person. The custodian of a task ought to know how to do it.

The choir is an improvement on congregational singing. The choir represents those who have desired so much to sing that they have been willing to learn how.

Perhaps one of the weaknesses of a democracy, at the opening of a war, is a too general belief that any body can perform any task.

This accounts for Col. Roosevelt and Senator Chamberlain, who want to conduct the war along congregational lines. It can't be done. The management of the war must remain in the hands of those to whom the people have confided it.

Let us have congregational singing, but mainly for the purpose of finding those who can sing. Let us have congregational singing, but mainly for the pur-suing, or knitting, or shooting, or making cannon as wisdom and education shall require.

STRIKES IN GERMANY

MOST OF THE news from Germany and Austria bears a London date. London would not forward the facts, unless fairly well convinced that the phenomena described are taking place.

The idea entertained in some circles that there is no dissatisfaction among the Austrian and German working classes, and that the news coming out of Germany is mere camouflage, is not based upon a full and sound consideration of the circumstances.

The Russian revolution is a standing menace to the political institutions of the Central powers, and will ultimately destroy them, not by force of arms but by the progress of like principles in the minds of the German and Austrian working classes.

WATER SUPPLY FOR TROOPS IN CAMP GROWING

Camp Devens, Feb. 5.—An officer of the 76th Division, a lieutenant, has been placed under arrest and is facing court-martial for breaking the War Department rule forbidding the assignment or hypothecating of pay by officers or men in the service.

An order had previously been issued calling attention to the men of the seriousness of this offence, which consists of assigning pay or drawing money from a bank, or borrowing from a private individual, giving as security the voucher for their pay before the pay is due.

Brigadier General F. D. Evans has begun a daily and weekly barracks inspection at the camp. The principal idea of the inspection is to see that all men keep all wearing apparel and every article of equipment in its proper, definite place. In this way, when later the regiments are in service overseas, there will be no confusion if a surprise attack at night is en-

countered. The plan follows the Japanese military idea of putting everything in one certain place each time it is laid down.

In accordance with this inspection Lieutenant W. P. Knox has made a blue print showing where every article of apparel or equipment should be placed.

An appropriation has been made for the improvement of the water system at the camp, and the work of constructing artesian wells will be begun immediately. Pipes from the artesian wells will be connected with the main water line.

It is estimated that the water supply will be increased at least 50 per cent, by this system and a supply of over 1,000,000 gallons per day more will be added to the present supply.

Sergeant Carleton Halliday of Company E, 301st Telegraph Battalion, died here last night. Death resulted from pneumonia, which followed an attack of measles. Many companies are still quarantined because of measles among the men of the companies.

A basketball team composed of all star players is being picked at the camp and a challenge has been issued to Rabbit Maranville's Navy Yard team. Camp Devens boasts of many former college and professional stars and expects to take the measure of the Navy Yard team.

RELATIVES CAN ASK INSURANCE FOR FIGHTERS

May Make Applications Where Men in Service Fail to Do So.

Hartford, Feb. 5.—Under a new ruling regarding War Risk Insurance received from John L. Way, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' campaign council bureau of the War Risk Insurance at Washington, by the Connecticut State Council of Defense, application for War Risk Insurance may be filed with the bureau by relatives of men in the service and the applications will be accepted provided authorization is received by telegraph or cable from the man in the service not later than the expiration of the time limit within which such application may be made.

The limit set by the government for applications for War Risk Insurance is 120 days after the date of entering the service. A large majority of Connecticut members of the National Army entered the service at such a time that their limit expires on February 12. The Council of Defense has just sent to its war bureaus and town committees throughout the state copies of a new poster which is headed, "Is your soldier relative protected by Uncle Sam's insurance?" This poster points out the law and the date when the time limit for making application of the insurance will expire and suggests that the relative at home write or wire the man in the service at once in order that none may fail to take out this insurance before the time limit expires.

"RETURN LOAD" PLAN IN FAVOR THROUGH EAST

Hartford, Feb. 5.—After a conference in New York last week, attended by representatives of five eastern states and the federal government, it was decided to recommend to the state councils of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania that they put into operation a war-time transportation system modelled upon the "return load" plan successfully tried out by the Connecticut State Council of Defense.

The conference was attended by Charles J. Egan, a member of the committee on transportation of the Connecticut Defense Council, and a number of transportation experts and state and national defense council representatives, including J. S. Cravens of the state councils section of the Council of National Defense, George H. Pride of the highways transport committee of the national council and David S. Ludlum, president of the Autocar company.

Mr. Bennett explained the workings of the "return load" plan and left with each of the men attending the meeting a map showing highway routes already established in this state. It was decided not only to recommend the establishment of similar routes in the other states represented at the conference but to consider the advisability of making each state's service inter-related and cooperative as far as possible.

The Connecticut return load system has already been in demand for transportation between New York city and points in this state. The system, in brief, mobilizes the privately owned trucks of Connecticut for the co-operative service. In emergencies, of other shippers than the owners of the trucks. Shippers and other truck owners who make inter-urban trips on which they carry loads only one way are asked to register at return load bureaus in the chief industrial centers. They are then provided with loads for their return trips and are paid by the shippers whose goods are thus moved.

To make it easier for truckmen to get in touch with shippers, arrangements have been made with the Southern New England Telephone Co., whereby the truckman has merely to ask central for "Return Load" in cities where most of the return load bureaus exist to be connected with the bureau. The truckmen have been instructed to notify the bureaus in the towns to which they make their outgoing trips the day before so that return loads will be ready for them when they arrive.

Thus far nine return load bureaus have been established. Others are being organized and will be ready for business in the near future. The existing bureaus, their locations and telephone calls are as follows: Bridgeport—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, Noble 250. Bristol—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, 100. Hartford—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, Charter 1856. Meriden—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, 242 or "Return Load." New Britain—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, 1533 or "Return Load." Manchester—War Bureau, telephone, 489 or "Return Load." Middletown—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, 1245 or "Return Load." Norwich—Chamber of Commerce, telephone, 1747 or "Return Load." Waterbury—War Bureau, telephone, 3570 or "Return Load."

BOSTON EMBARGO ON OFFICE COAL NOW CALLED OFF

Boston, Feb. 5.—The embargo on the delivery of coal to office buildings, stores and factories in Boston was lifted today after having been in force since Wednesday. Arrivals by rail, road and water while the restrictions were in force improved the local situation somewhat, but the shortage is not yet past, according to local fuel officials.

NO CITIZENSHIP FOR HIM THOUGH HE'D FIGHT HUN

Native of Hungary Must Wait for Peace Before He Can Get Papers.

RUSSIAN IS FIRST TO WIN PETITION

Hazy on Government, But He Owns Property and Finally is Admitted.

Tuesday, Feb. 5. Although Mark Rosenweig of this city, declared he would support the United States in its war with Austria, he cannot become a citizen of the United States until after peace has been arranged with his native country. Rosenweig was born in Hungary, came to America about six years ago and has resided in Bridgeport for more than four years. Judge William M. Maltbie decided that as he is a subject of an enemy country he cannot become a citizen. His petition is continued until the end of the war, when he may be admitted without further examination.

Judge William M. Maltbie opened the three days' session of the naturalization court here today shortly before noon, the delay occurring from the absence of Allan W. Church of Boston, Federal examiner, who was unable to get here in time. Church sent word that his train from Boston was delayed six hours, but he expected to be on hand for the afternoon session. Assistant Clerk Fred W. Tracy conducted the examination at the morning session.

Boleslaw Wodolowski, born in Russia, was admitted to citizenship despite the fact he said E. J. Hill is governor of Connecticut. Although somewhat hazy on some particulars of our government he answered most of the questions satisfactorily. His was the first petition called. Judge Maltbie was inclined to continue the petition for further study, but on learning that Wodolowski is a property owner here, decided to admit him.

Of the petitions whose cases were assigned for examination at the forenoon session of court 10 are absent due to service in the army, and one or two others must be postponed because the witnesses are serving in the army. Petitioners in actual service are:

Lazare Duguay, of New Brunswick; Cipruanas John Szlanakis, Russian; Harry Matzke, Yanko Tintor, Austrian; Frank Joseph Brady, Ireland; Peter Brady, Ireland; Joseph Lovolski, Leonardo Rummo, Italy; Joseph Frederick, Dutch Guiana, and Philip Joseph Kinsella, Ireland. Among those present for examination are Simon Marcus Auster, Austrian; Joseph Cross, England; Andrew Szlaninka, Hungary; Abram Moskowitz, Russia; Frank Rabotti, Italy; Abraham Bate, Russia; Jacob Scholick, Russia; Rocco Lorenzo, Mazza, Italy; Ferdinando Mazza, Italy; Modesto Serra, Italy; Charles Bachman, Hungary.

ADOPTING GUARD RECOMMENDATION OF U. S. OFFICER

Boston, Feb. 5.—"New England manufacturers are beginning to fall into line with our suggestions for protecting their plants," said Brig-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the Department of the Northeast, last night. His remark was called forth by the perusal of an appeal sent by the New England transportation conference urging factory owners to guard industry against harm from enemy aliens and disloyal citizens or cranks. The conference opposed the calling of soldiers from their training to do guard duty.

Gen. Johnston praised the Norton Co. of Worcester, which he said had carried out independently the plans department officials were recommending. The plans consist of keeping a careful record of employees, daily inspection of property under a responsible head, and co-operation of loyal employees to detect possible trouble makers.

An illustration of disregard of needed precautions at some points, Gen. Johnston cited conditions discovered by one of his officers at a dock where guards were said to be maintained. The officer found the dock open to the public and was able to wander at will over all parts. The dock held supplies worth \$1,000,000. The officer also discovered a single watchman smoking his pipe in a warm office. The situation was called to the attention of the manager of the dock and more efficient guards were provided.

CANADIANS BUY AMERICAN FUEL SUPPLY COMPANY

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A Canadian shipping syndicate has purchased control of the Ogdensburg Coal & Towing Co. It was announced here today. Two corporations will be formed, one capitalized at \$200,000 to continue the business here, and the other at \$1,000,000 to operate in Montreal. W. L. McDougall of Montreal will be president and general manager of each.

YUCATAN BUYS MEXICAN SHIPS FOR U. S. TRADE

New York, Feb. 5.—The Yucatan government acting through the commission reguladora del henequen, or sisal commission, has purchased the steamers and other physical property of the Mexican Navigation Co. to be used in further development of the Yucatan-American sisal trade, it was announced here today by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Co. The property purchased included seven steamers and the consideration is reported to have been \$4,250,000.

POULTRY PROFITS ARE ON INCREASE, EXPERT DECLARES

Prof. J. F. Lantz, specialist in animal nutrition, of the Thoga Mill & Elevator Co., of Waverly, N. Y., has this to say about hens in 1917 as compared with 1907:

Let us compare costs and profits of 1907, a normal year, with that of 1917. We have chosen the year of 1907 because in that year the poultry business had a great impetus. It was then that poultry shows and local poultry associations were being organized all over the country. People were going into the poultry business in 1907 just as fast as they are going out of it in 1917. The business in 1907 must have been profitable. And it was. Now we will make a comparison in order to determine just how much the business is losing under present conditions.

Good poultry feeds in 1907 approximated \$1.75 per 100 pounds, against \$3.50 per 100 pounds in 1917. Some feeds cost more and some less than \$1.75 in 1907, just as some sources cost more and some less than \$3.50 per 100 in 1917; but the above is closely enough approximated for reasonable comparison. It shows the cost of feed to be 100 per cent more in 1917 than in 1907, which fully covers the difference.

Hens cost from \$9 to 99 pounds of grain feed per year, and basing our calculations on the maximum of 99 pounds per hen, 70 pounds of which should be laying food and 20 pounds of mixed or whole grain, the cost of grain to keep a hen a year in 1907 would be 90 pounds multiplied in \$1.75, or \$1.57 1/2; and to keep a hen in 1917 the cost would be 90 pounds multiplied by \$3.50 or \$3.15. This minus \$1.57 1/2, cost in 1907, shows the cost of grain to keep a hen in 1917 to be \$1.57 1/2 more than it cost in 1907.

Now, let us make a comparison of the receipts from the hen in 1907 and 1917. In 1907 Pennsylvania fresh eggs sold at from 12c to 40c per dozen, averaging 20c.

A hen sold live weight at 6 cents per pound. Hence the receipt from a hen which weighed four pounds and produced 12 dozen eggs per year would be as follows:

12 dozen eggs @ 20c \$2.40  
4 lbs. hen @ 6c .24  
Less cost of feed, 1.57 1/2 \$2.64

Balance over cost of feed, \$1.06 1/2. A balance with which the poultryer seemed to be satisfied, and boomed the poultry industry.

In 1917 Pennsylvania fresh eggs sell at from 25c to 65c per dozen, averaging 45c, and hens sell at 20c per lb., live weight. Hence the receipts for 1917 would be as follows:

12 dozen eggs @ 45c \$5.40  
4 lbs. hen @ 20c .80  
Less cost of feed, \$3.15 \$3.15

Balance over cost of feed, \$3.05. Returns per hen in 1917, \$3.05. Returns per hen in 1907, \$1.06 1/2. Greater profit per hen 1917, \$1.98 1/2.

Some flocks produce only from six to ten dozen eggs per year. Such flocks feed principally to farm flocks fed too much whole grain and pick-up feed low in nutrition, but regardless of the amount of eggs produced, the same comparisons of cost and profit will apply.

The same comparison will apply also to the localities where market prices and conditions vary.

Just a word of caution in closing. Those of you who have the six to ten dozen egg hens are feeding too much whole grains. Cut down your grains to two pounds a day to each 100 hens, and keep a good pure, well-balanced laying food before them all the time. By so doing you will reduce the cost of keep and increase the annual product of the six to ten dozen egg hens to that of 12 dozen. By a careful study of the above comparisons, you will get a clearer conception of the profits which can be made from the poultry business today.

INTERN TEACHER FOR SHELTERING A DRAFT DODGER

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 5.—Udor Ball, formerly teacher at a fashionable private school here, it became known today, has been taken to Fort Douglas, Utah, for internment during the war because of alleged seditious acts and utterances.

Prominent San Diego educators fought the charges and vouched for the young man's character. One of the charges against Ball was that two weeks before his arrest he entertained in his room for several days a draft evader who was a former German army officer.

Among his effects were found a book entitled "Ethics of Murder," files of the Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman trials, a copy of "The Psychology of Violence," and much anti-draft literature. According to officials he had on his person a telegram from an eastern anarchist reading: "Stay where you are; you can do more for our cause as a teacher."

MANCHESTER HAS FIRST PLACE IN W. S. S. CAMPAIGN

Hartford, Feb. 5.—State Director of War Savings Howell Cheney announced today that the banner war savings town in Connecticut, judged on a basis of war savings and thrift stamp sales reported up to this week, is Manchester.

Thrift and war savings stamps of a total value of \$28,000 had been sold in Manchester up to last Saturday night. When the last official census was taken Manchester had a population of 13,641 and its present population is estimated at 16,000.

Estimates based on the latter figures make Manchester's per capita sale of war savings stamps \$2.44. This is far ahead of any sales thus far reported elsewhere in Connecticut.

U. S. STEAMER STRANDED

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 5.—An American steamer bound east with a general cargo, which ran aground on an island off the New England coast on Sunday night, was still deep in the sand today. The captain reported that the ship was not leaking.